



HUGHES NAMED AS LEADER BY REPUBLICANS

Associate Justice Made the Unanimous Choice of the G. O. P. Convention.

FAIRBANKS IS RUNNING MATE

Roosevelt's Suggestion of Lodge as Compromise Candidate is Ignored by Republicans—Progressives Choose Former President as Their Candidate With John M. Parker for Second Place.

Republican Ticket:
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, for president.
CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, for vice president.

Progressive Ticket:
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, for president.
JOHN M. PARKER, for vice president.

Chicago.—Charles Evans Hughes, associate justice of the United States Supreme court, is the nominee of the Republican party for president of the United States, and Charles Warren Fairbanks, vice president during the Roosevelt administration, is his running mate.

The nomination of Mr. Hughes came on the third ballot of the 1916 convention.

The vote was overwhelmingly

HUGHES ACCEPTS AND RESIGNS OFFICE

Washington, June 10.—Justice Charles Evans Hughes accepted the Republican nomination for the presidency, and resigned from the Supreme court of the United States. He issued the following statement: "To the President."

"I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States."

"I am, sir, respectfully yours, CHARLES E. HUGHES."

Hughes' statement of the acceptance of the Republican nomination follows:

"Hon. Warren G. Harding, Chairman Republican National Committee, Chicago, Ill.:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench, but in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and my paramount duty to respond. You are at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations."

"You voice the demand of the dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism, with firm, protective, upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security; and to that call in this crisis I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore I accept the nomination."

"I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties."

"But it is more regrettable true that in our foreign relations we have suffered ineffectually from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken. We have been in a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties."

"We interfered without consistency and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our citizens."

"At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and we presented the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude."

"The latest efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed; and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision."

"I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards, and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifice of national interests to partisan expediency; to have the first ability of the country always at its command, here and abroad, in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under our laws; insisting steadfastly upon our rights as neutrals and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justice of our position, and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations."

"I stand for an Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose, for a patriotism which is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any divisions of allegiance."

"I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security."

"I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads."

"We are devoted to the ideal of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of international disputes. In view of our abiding ideals, there is no danger of militarism in this country."

"We have no policy of aggressiveness; no just for territory; no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense and we condemn the inconsiderate neglect that has been shown in this matter of that national importance."

"We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency."

INTERESTING FACTS

Nigeria has been added to the lands in which valuable deposits of coal have been discovered in recent years. Silk fabrics heavily impregnated with the salts of lead or tin are being made in France for X-ray garments for physicians.

The ukulele, the national musical instrument of Hawaii, has become so popular in the United States that the orders cannot be supplied by the Hawaiian makers.

Each whale carries about half a ton of whalebone about with him.

Water and fireproof barrels will be made in Hawaii from bagasse, a sugar mill by-product, for exporting sugar and importing potash.

As a deer-hunting state Vermont now rivals Maine, with 6,000 deer killed in 1915, compared with from 8,000 to 10,000 in the Maine wilderness.

That the human brain can withstand the strain of persistent work better than the muscles of the body has been proved by recent experiments.

HOW STATES VOTED ON FIRST BALLOT

State	Hughes	Fairbanks	Roosevelt	Lodge	McCall	Wells	W. H. Taft	Borah	Other
Alabama	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
California	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Carolina	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Dakota	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S. Carolina	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S. Dakota	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alaska	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	29	774	85	12	744	23	23	25	65

*Missouri gave Frank B. Wells 5 votes; one Missouri vote recorded absent. *One absent for Pennsylvania. Tennessee 15 vote absent. *Texas gave McCall 1 vote, Frank B. Wells 1, William H. Taft 14 and Borah 1. Alabama gave Borah 1 vote.

tion was out of the way, conferences were begun to fix upon the running mate of the Supreme court justice.

Roosevelt Offers Lodge.

The Roosevelt proposal to select his friend, Henry Cabot Lodge, as a compromise candidate was never taken seriously by the Republicans.

Lodge's name was not even formally placed in nomination before the Republican convention.

The report of the "peace" conference committees showing that the Progressive "peace committee" had agreed to put the name of Hughes before that convention hardly caused a stir, nor did the news that came a few minutes later that the report had been tabled by the Progressives.

Meanwhile Hughes was in the air, on every tongue. Delegates were impatient to get to balloting. The ball was everywhere that the third ballot of the convention for president would be the last—and it was.

Harding is Chairman.

The Republican convention opened at the Coliseum at 11 a. m., June 7. Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio was elected temporary chairman, and he delivered a speech setting forth conservative Republican principles. Following this the regular committees were appointed and organized and routine convention business went forward. There was only moderate expression of enthusiasm at any time.

With the hope of agreeing on a presidential candidate whom both parties might support, the Progressives, in convention at the Auditorium, and the Republicans appointed a joint conference committee Thursday, and this committee met at the Chicago club. Shortly after midnight it was announced that no progress had been made toward fusion of the two parties.

The Republican members of this committee were Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, W. Murray Crane, ex-senator from Massachusetts; Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, president of Columbia university; A. R. Johnson of Ohio, a former congressman. The Progressive members were Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, Horace S. Wilkinson of New York, Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, former attorney general, John M. Parker of Louisiana, George W. Perkins of New York.

Nominating speeches began in the Republican convention about three o'clock Friday afternoon, and nominations were closed before eight o'clock. Balloting began at once. Two ballots were taken before adjournment for the night.

Progressives in Session.

The Progressive convention opened at exactly the same time the Republicans started their meeting. Temporary Chairman Raymond Robins delivered the Progressive policy speech. Routine business followed—but it wasn't routine in the same way as the Republican session was. The Progressives, with such men as William Allen White, Victor M. Woodcock and Hiram Johnson, were loudly enthusiastic. This convention was really an explosive affair—cheers, table pounding, radical talk and all that.

It is said that George W. Perkins and some others of the Progressive group had a hard time keeping the radical element from nominating Colonel Roosevelt shortly after the show started. The conservatives lived in the hope of a fusion with the Republicans. The radicals said they didn't care what the Republicans did. They wanted "Teddy," and they wanted him quick. There was no dicker-spirit in those fellows.

Most of the entertainment during the week was furnished by favorite song delegations and boulevards around the hotel lobbies and on the streets.

Fairbanks, Burton, Weeks, Root, Sherman, La Follette, Cummins and one or two others were advertised by noisy supporters. Roosevelt men—Progressives and progressive Republicans—were at it early and late. They probably made the greatest racket. Mr. Hughes was unrepresented by merry-makers.

Career of Justice Hughes.

Charles Evans Hughes' fame rests principally on his conduct of the insurance investigation and his career as governor of New York state.

An iron will, incorruptible character and remarkable reasoning ability are characteristics commonly attributed to him.

Mr. Hughes was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862, the son of a Welshman who had come to this country in 1855.

He graduated from Brown university in 1881.

In 1882 he entered Columbia law school, New York city. He was graduated two years later at the head of his class and became a member of the New York bar.

In 1888 he entered the law firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath, and about

the same time married Miss Antonette Carter, daughter of Walter S. Carter, senior member of the firm.

First Attracts Attention.

He first attracted newspaper attention in 1905, when he became counsel for the Stephens gas investigating committee. Mr. Hughes uncovered the ramifications of the gas and electric light monopoly of the metropolis and later assisted in framing several legislative bills to bring relief to bad conditions he had discovered.

In the same year started the famous life insurance investigation.

When asked to take up the work of counsel to the investigating committee Mr. Hughes declined, except on condition that he be given free rein and allowed to handle the probe thoroughly.

The investigation lasted four months and resulted in a revolution in insurance methods.

In the autumn of 1906 Mr. Hughes was elected governor of New York state by the Republicans. In 1910 President Taft appointed Mr. Hughes an associate justice of the Supreme court, and he took office on October 1 of that year.

More than 600 electric vehicles are now in use in Great Britain, against 150 twelve months ago.

It is estimated that nearly 70,000,000 wild animals are killed yearly for the sake of their fur.

Our total production of lard amounts annually to 11,500,000,000 pounds, one-third of which goes abroad.

Exploration has proved a long maintained theory that Finnish Lapland contains vast deposits of the highest grade iron ore, equal, if not superior, to the best Swedish.

Swallows Toothbrush, Dies.

Dalston, England.—"I have swallowed a toothbrush," said Solomon Garnett to friends who came to see him while he was a patient in the local hospital. They believed he was "joking" him, but after his death a five-inch brush was removed at the autopsy.

Cuts Hand, Dies of Blood Poisoning.

Bevier, Mo.—Ollie Cooley, 28 years old, married, was making repairs on a fence and accidentally cut his hand with a saw blade. Now he is dead from the effects of blood poisoning which set in.

Vaux Commander a Prisoner.

London.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says that Maj. Raynal, who commanded the French troops in Fort Vaux, on the Verdun front, which was compelled to surrender, has arrived at Mainz, Germany, a prisoner.

Trainmen to Meet in San Antonio.

Detroit, Mich.—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, at the closing of its convention here, chose San Antonio, Tex., for its next convention, which will be held in 1917.

Bee Stings for Rheumatism.

Oakland, Cal.—Walter S. Halliwell of Kansas City, a guest at the Hotel Oakland, carries a box of pet bees with him wherever he goes. Every day one of these bees obligingly stings Halliwell. He says this has cured him of rheumatism.

56 Ships Destroyed.

Berlin.—A statement from the German admiralty says that in May 56 vessels flying the flag of the entente nations, with an aggregate tonnage of 118,500, were sunk by German and Austro-Hungarian submarines and mines.

Crow Ties Up Street Cars.

Reading, Pa.—A crow alighting on an iron crossarm carrying high tension wires created a short circuit that delayed trolley traffic on the suburban lines several hours.

Marries Morgan's Grand-daughter.

Sterlington, N. Y.—Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York City was married to Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, grand-daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

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BANDITS KIDNAP PAIR OF COWBOYS

RAID RANCH AN DRIVE OFF 80 HORSES—CAPTAIN BELL PURSUES.

CHASED BACK INTO MEXICO

Villa Leader Said to Be Head of Robbers—So Far They Have Escaped—Traced More Than 50 Miles